The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. XIII. QU'APPELLE STATION, N. W. T., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898. No. 23

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS

New Century Cattle Food

NEW BOOKS

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Druggists and Stationers,

QU'APPELLE STATION, - N.W.T.

Incorporated 1670.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

This Is Our Bargain Month.

BARGAINS IN

Dress Goods,
Furs,
Hosiery,
Ribbons,
Etc., Etc.

Bargains in Felt Boots, Overshoes, Moccasins, Etc., Etc.

Bargains in Crockery and Glassware,

AT THE

Hudson's Bay Co'y

Fort Qu'Appelle.

For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE either one of the two following bulls, namely, one short horn roan bull, three years old, from imported stock; one black Galloway bull, three years old. For particulars apply to

21tf J. R. NORTH, Fort Qu'Appelle.

Farming Lands for Sale

7,200 ACRES, in Townships 17, 18 and 19, Ranges 13, 14 and 15. Terms very reasonable and prices right. J. H. MacCAUL.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SEE AN UP-TO-DATE CREAM SEPARATOR WILL CALL AT J. DOOLITTLE'S FURNITURE STORE.

SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRY

Qu'Appelle Valley Flour Mills, Fort Qu'Appelle

ESTABLISHED 1884.

GRISTING. Bran, Shorts, Chop, Cracked Wheat.

FLOUR { HUNGARIAN PATENT, STRONG BAKERS, GRAHAM

Chopper for Grinding Feed Stuffs. Full supply always on hand at Creamer & Gray's, Qu'Appelle Station.

JOYNER & ELKINGTON, Proprietors.

S. H. Caswell & Co.,

BANKERS,

Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED—RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Five Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS:
MOLSON'S BANK, Winnipeg.
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Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station - - Assa.

CITY MEAT MARKET

D. BROWN,

(Successor to R. Johnston.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Butcher.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, AND POULTRY.

Fresh and Smoked Fish always on hand. Pork (Fresh and Salt), Bacon, Smoked Hams, Shoulders, Bologna and Pork Sausages.

CALL AND SEE US.

Main St., Qu'Appelle Station, Assa

NOTICE.

CANADA,
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Tenders for Construction of Bridges.

Tenders will be received addressed to the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, and marked "Tender for Bridge," as numbered below, up to the 15th April, 1898, for the construction of the following bridges:—

60. Bridge over Lagoon, between sections 5 and 6, township 21, range 13, west second meridian.
62. Bridge over Pheasant Creek, section 9, township 21, range 12, west second meridian.
63. Bridge over ravine, between sections 10 and 11, township 21, range 12, west second meridian.
64. Bridge over Qu'Appelle river at Klyne's Crossing, section 13, township 19, range 12, west second meridian.
66. Substructure for bridge over Qu'Appelle river at Blackwood crossing, section 9, township 19, range 11, west second meridian.

The plans and specifications for bridges 60, 62 and 63 can be seen at office of S. Brodie, D. L. S., Fort Qu'Appelle.

Plans and specifications for bridges 64 and 66 can be seen at office of Mr. George Thompson, Indian Head.

The construction of all bridges to be completed before the 1st of August, 1898.

A marked cheque or postoffice order, or express order, payable to the Commissioner of Public Works, for five per cent. of the amount of tender must accompany all tenders over $200, which sum will be forfeited if the successful tenderer fails to enter into a contract for the work when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Commissioner.

Department of Public Works, Regina, March 4, 1898.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund the money if it fails to Cure. 25c

Have you tried

Smoking Tobacco?

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, etc. Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel, Qu'Appelle St.

MEDICAL.

Dr. C. E. A. FIFE, Qu'Appelle Physician, Surgeon, Coroner Etc. Graduate Toronto University and Licentiate College Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M., Graduate of McGill University, Licentiate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, N.W.T. Office at house.

Qu'Appelle Lodge, A. F. & A. M., G. R. M., meets in the Masonic Hall, Qu'Appelle Sta., on Tuesday's, on or before full moon. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

J. P. JONES, W.M.

F. BELL, Sec.

The Leland Hotel,

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

The most popular house in the west. Modern conveniences. Home comforts. First-class cuisine. Choice liquors and cigars. Good sample rooms for commercial travellers. Convenient to railway. Headquarters for stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

THOS. BLACKWELL, Prop

The Queen's Hotel.

Thos. Hilliard, Prop.

FIRST-Class accommodation for guests. Table supplied with the best in the market. Fine sample rooms for commercial travellers. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Porter meets all trains. Rates $1 per day.

Merchant Tailors

IF YOU WANT A GOOD FITTING SUIT OF CLOTHES, CALL ON . . .

J. H. Brethauer & Co.,

Who have got

THE BEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE

Samples on the market.

Prices Right. Give Us a Call

NEW

Feed, Sale & Exchange STABLES

Cor. Pacific avenue and Walsh street.

First-class accommodation and obliging attendants. Charges moderate. . . . . .

S. T. GIBSON, - - Proprietor.

NOTICE

ANY person taking wood of any description off the lands belonging to the Edgeley estate will be prosecuted. By order.

W. C. CAMERON.

Edgeley, Nov. 20, 1897. 21tf

—THE—

Qu'Appelle : Progress

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

At the Printing Office, Qu'Appelle Station, Assa., N.W.T., Canada.

Subscription Price $1 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Business cards as per arrangement according to space.

Transient Ads, such as Legal Notices, By-Laws, Tenders, Notice of Meetings, etc., 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents each subsequent insertion, solid nonpareil measure.

Reading notices in local columns 10 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Found, Astray, etc., 50c for first insertion, 25c for each subsequent insertion. This class of ads. must be accompanied by cash to insure publication.

Rates for Commercial, Contract and Permanent advertisements will be furnished on application. A. MACKIE, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1898

THE GREAT ZOLA TRIAL.

The verdict in this celebrated case, a case which will be remembered down the ages of the future, will surprise no one who has followed accounts of the trial. M. Zola, the famous novelist, was found guilty many weeks ago by the press and by the rabble of Paris that crowded the environs of the court house, and it has been manifest for a long time that the judge and jury, cringing to the opinion of the masses, would waive all evidence that might favor the defence and condemn the prisoner. M. Zola has been fined and ordered to prison simply because he had the courage of his convictions and has been fearless enough of consequences to bring forward some disagreeable truths. All who look at the case impartially must confess that none of his statements have been disproved and that the evidence has rather tended to confirm his allegations, although some of the statements of witnesses to bring about his condemnation tempt us to think we are back again in scriptural times when "false witnesses were subornedi.'

It is a great mistake to call this trial "l'affaire Dreyfus," because the guilt or innocence of ex-captain Dreyfus has not been the point at issue. M. Zola has not been championing the cause of the alleged traitor, (whether rightly so alleged or not it is not in our province to state), but rather those forms of judicial procedure which were so openly violated in his case. But we must look even further than this. Behind the violation of judicial procedure M. Zola saw the prospect of the people being terrorised on the one hand by anti-semitism and on the other by military despotism, which latter would jeopardise the Frenchman's cherished idea of liberty. And have not Zola's fears on this score been justified? And here is where the Dreyfus case should come in. If Zola, the most famous man of letters in France of today failed to obtain justice, but on the contrary won the greatest injustice, what of the trial of ex-captain Dreyfus, whose indictment was framed behind closed doors? Was he not, as it were, hounded to conviction by this same irrational passion (for we can call it nothing else) of anti-semitism? The outcome of the trial, in fact, is not only the condemnation of M. Zola, but of the notaries of France and their ideas of justice. The rising of the curtain on the last tableau of this famous trial reveals to us not only Zola convicted, but also France deprived of all semblance of justice. What a picture! Heaven preserve old England and her colonies from such a degradation. Well might Robespierre's ghost arise from his grave and, with fleshless hands uplifted in holy horror, exclaim in the words of Israel's king, "How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!"

—On Saturday last J. Booth played J. Wilson for the cup which was won at the Fort bonspiel. Booth winning after a hard fight. There was splendid curling throughout the game. On Tuesday T. Wilson and Dr. Henderson played, Henderson winning easily. The cup now rests between Booth and Henderson.

Local and General

—P. Baird left for Edmonton on Tuesday.

—Mr. W. Mack left on Tuesday last for Idaho.

—Mr. F. Creen, of Toronto, was in town on Monday.

—Mr. H. Bailey left Tuesday for Edmonton.

—Mr. W. M. Graham, of File Hills, is in town.

—R. DeWitt, Moose Jaw, registered at the Queen's this week.

—Mr. S. T. Scott was a visitor to the Fort on Monday last.

—Mr. B. Isman, Brandon, registered at the Leland last week.

—The Edgeley football club give a concert this evening at Edgeley.

—Mr. J. S. McDonald went to Moose Jaw on last Friday's train.

—Mr. E. F. Gerster, representing the American Tobacco Co., was in town last week.

—Mr. J. Lindsay, general agent for the Massey-Harris company, visited the town last week.

—W. Cleverley, of Brandon, was in town last week. He visited the Fort before returning east.

—Mr. W. Vicars, reeve of the municipality of South Qu'Appelle, returned from Ontario last Friday.

—Mr. J. Crow, one of our old residents, returned from a trip to Ontario on Saturday last.

—Mr. J. Baltour left Monday evening for Winnipeg. He will be absent about two months.

—Messrs. Davidson and Van Patter, of Indian Head, were at the Leland Sunday.

—Mr. Stott and family arrived from Smiths Falls on Tuesday evening and will settle in this district.

—The Guerin Family, comedy and burlesque, are billed for Qu'Appelle on Saturday evening, April 16th.

—Mr. E. F. Hutchings, the harness manufacturer of Winnipeg, was a guest at the Leland Sunday last.

—Mr. J. A. McDonald, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has just returned from Edmonton. He reports things in that town booming.

—Mr. S. Bailey and Harry Paine left on Tuesday's train for Edmonton. They will likely continue on to the Yukon.

—Mr. Harvey, of McCaul & Harvey, came up from Winnipeg Tuesday morning and returned Wednesday night.

—Mr. J. F. Guerin, who has been in town during the past week, went down to Indian Head on Monday evening's train.

—The Cosgrove Concert Co., who showed in this town last fall, are now in British Columbia, and are playing to good houses.

—The seventh annual convention of the Northwest Territorial Union of Christian Endeavor will be held at Moosomin April 7th and 8th.

—G. S. Davidson, of this place, was elected grand overseer of the A. O. U. W. at the election of grand officers recently held in Winnipeg. The election was a very spirited affair, and we congratulate Mr. Davidson on his success, also the grand lodge on having such an energetic member.

—Remember Mr. G. S. Davidson's sale of household furniture, etc., on April 2.

—This town enjoyed a few hours of tranquility last Saturday. A large number of the ladies were out of town attending a quilting "bee" at Mr. S. T. Gibson's.

The March issue of the Nor'West Farmer contains complete reports of the conventions of the Manitoba dairy association, the pure-bred cattle breeders, the sheep and swine breeders and the Western horticultural society, with papers read and discussions on same, together with full page half-tone group illustrations of those in attendance. Several of the prize winners at the Manitoba poultry show are also shown, and many interesting articles by leading agriculturists of the west.

—Mr. C. Bournes, of Springbrook, returned this week from Ontario.

—Farmers will have a splendid opportunity to purchase pure bred stock by attending the auction sale at the Experimental Farm, Indian Head, on April 5.

—The first issue of Canada Siftings, published at Russell, Man., has come to hand. It is a bright, newsy paper, and should receive the hearty support of the people of Russell.

—The Ayr (Ont.) News has been placed on our exchange list. The publisher, Mr. W. J. Keyes, is an old Manitoba and Northwest printer, and a personal friend of the editors of this paper.

—The Vancouver News-Advertiser has the following: "Mr. R. J. McChesney, a well-known typo, formerly of Vancouver, but more recently of Winnipeg, leaves here today on the steamer Islander for Wrangel, where he proposes starting a newspaper." Mr. McChesney was at one time a resident of this district, and was also connected with The Progress for a short time. May success attend your efforts, "Bob."

—On Friday last a meeting was called in the committee room of the Queen's hotel for the purpose of organizing a minstrel troupe and brass band orchestra. The meeting was well attended, all present professing themselves enthusiastic supporters of the enterprise. Officers were appointed and arrangements made for the first practice, which took place on Tuesday evening last. In order to defray the expenses of the hall, purchase of music, etc, a fee of 50 cents was levied.

Chickney.

(From our own correspondent.)

Next Thursday, the 24th inst., Mr. Samuel Chipperfield will deliver a lecture in the school house on the Five Senses, and the application of common sense to make the right use of them. The lecture will be in the afternoon, and all are asked to come and hear it.

Tomorrow afternoon Mr. Newson will hold a graphophone entertainment in the school house.

Last Thursday afternoon, 10th inst., Mr. John Teece delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Samson and His Sweetheart; or, Is Marriage a Failure? Notwithstanding this was his first attempt, he dealt with his subject well. He spoke of the power of motherhood, Samson's courtship and marriage, what is best to look for in choosing a partner for life, how to propose, etc. These were interspersed with spicy anecdotes and incidents he had heard and seen.

A LITTLE LIGHT.

Every young woman needs a little light upon the subject of health. There is far too much new-fashioned prudery among mothers. Every young woman should have explained to her the supreme necessity of keeping herself pure and wholesome and free from weakness and disease in a womanly way. Her general health, her future happiness, her good looks, her physical strength, her capability as a wife and mother, and the health and strength of generations to come are dependent upon this.

Nothing in the world will destroy the good looks, wholesomeness, the amiability, and the usefulness of a woman quicker than disorders of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all medicines for women who are ailing in this way. It makes a woman strong and healthy where a woman most needs health and strength. It relieves pain, soothes inflammation, heals ulceration and gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. It cures all the ills and pains too commonly considered an uncomfortable inheritance of womankind. It has been used for over thirty years with an unbroken record of success. More of it has been sold than of all the other medicines for women combined. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. He will cheerfully answer, without charge, all letters from ailing women.

"Three years ago," writes Mrs. J. N. Messler, of 174 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, N. Y., "the best physicians in this city said there was no cure for me—unless I would go to a hospital and have an operation performed. I could not walk across the room. I took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after three bottles I could work, walk and ride."

Torpid liver and constipation are surely and speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They never gripe. They regulate, tone up and invigorate the liver, stomach and bowels. No substitute urged by mercenary dealers is as good.

QU'APPELLE PROGRESS.

Thursday, March 24, 1898.

OUR WESTERN HERITAGE.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE GREAT WEST BRIEFLY TOLD.

A Resume of the Events of the Week Told in Short and Interesting Items—Prominent People, Their Sayings and Doings.

The rush to Yukon is undiminished at Vancouver.

The mother of David Ross, Winnipeg's singer, is dead.

The C.P.R. are building twelve steamers for the Yukon trade.

The Rat Portage central school was destroyed by fire; loss $25,000.

The great General Booth delighted Winnipeg audiences last week.

The C. P. R. traffic was never busier. Large numbers are proceeding west.

The British America corporation will invest $1,500,000 in British Columbia mines.

Prospectors in the Peace, Nelson and Liard valleys report rich gold diggings and a good country.

Tents of the Knights of the Maccabees were instituted at Alameda, Wawanesa and Foxwarren during the past week.

Hon. C. Sifton states that it is not the intention of the government to extend homestead privileges in the Yukon territory.

W. F. Anderson, formerly of the C.P.R. audit office, Winnipeg, has been appointed travelling passenger agent for the company in the Kootenay.

Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the C. P. R. land department, has gone on a trip to the Bermuda islands, where he will remain for several weeks.

C. P. R. officials state that there are no customs troubles at Wrangel. A good many persons are going into Yukon via that point already this season.

The roof of Scott's furniture warehouse Winnipeg, collapsed, through the heavy weight of the recent snowfall. Considerable damage to the stock occurred.

A Calgary paper says the Alberta Railway and Coal company, will make their line from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Mont., standard guage next month.

A party of 30 men, employees of the Polson ship builder are on their way to the coast to put together the boats sent forward last week for navigating the Stikine river.

The Hudson's Bay company has had the site of the Athabasca Landing laid out in town lots, and the company will shortly be prepared to place lots on the market for sale.

Large staffs of men will shortly be at work east and west of Winnipeg putting in permanent culverts and bridges, replacing the wooden structures now on the C. P. R. line.

A careful computation has been made of the outfitting trade on the Canadian coast. Vancouver and Victoria are doing a cash business of over half a million a week, or two millions monthly.

There have been many inquiries at the C. P. R. land department as to the silver finds at Austin, Man., mostly from English parties, and it is likely an expert will be sent out to examine the properties.

The great crowds travelling north from Canadian coast points are being passed on now expeditiously without let or hindrance. Big iron steamers are sailing daily, and all is serene on land and sea. As the rush graws bigger the boats become more numerous.

Hon. Clifford Sifton says no special instructions have been issued to Major Walsh in regard to timber in Yukon, but Major Wash has reported that he had decided it necessary to take steps to protect the timber. So far as the government were aware, no person was authorized to cut timber.

A snowslide occurred about four miles from Silverton, B. C., in which William Lade lost his life, and from which James Anderson and Mr. Harvey were rescued after being pinioned beneath its folds for a period of 30 minutes. The former was buried for three hours and when found life was extinct.

Much attention will be paid to Cariboo district, British Columbia, this year. In the days of the Fraser river excitement, millions were taken out of the placers of the Cariboo. To-day big hydraulicing companies own large areas. A Vancouver firm has bonded the Nip and Tuck Hydraulic companies for $40,000.

Mr. Pender, of Donald, B. C. has received a letter from the Yukon from Archdeacon McKay. The archdeacon has secured some good prospects but warns people against going to Yukon, as he says the hardships are terrible. The archdeacon sent his wife a substantial bank draft as evidence of his prosperity.

A dispatch from Ottawa says that the Dominion government has disallowed the act of the Manitoba Legislature regarding the registration of companies incorporated outside the province. The act in question requires that such companies be registered, and that certain fees be paid into the provincial treasury, affecting particularly insurance companies.

It is the intention of the immigration department to place officials on all trains entering the province and territories from the south, so that the accurate number of new settlers coming in may be known. This is on condition that favorable arrangements can be made with the railways. The immigration commissioner feels that his department is losing track of half the settlers coming into Western Canada.

Chas. H. Chandler, said to be a millionaire, has been released from the Kingston penitentiary. He is the owner of property to that amount in the Northwest. He was sentenced to 10 years in Stony Mountain penitentiary for being concerned in a fraudulent land deal. While in prison he was treated indulgently, finally escaped, making his way to South America. He was decoyed to Canada and arrested, finishing his sentence in the penitentiary here. He paid $100 a week alimony to his wife, who entered suit for divorce.

At the Edmonton court a few days ago Crazy Calf, an Indian, was charged with the murder of his wife, Ne-ta-we-po-num. The woman died some months ago, under circumstances sufficiently suspicious to warrant the holding of a coroner's inquest. The result of the investigation at the time and the verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that the deceased came to her death from pneumonia accelerated by shock and exposure and ill-treatment on the part of her husband, Crazy Calf. He was found guilty of assault and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

Quickcure heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, etc.

ADDRESS TO DAIRYMEN.

Valuable and Instructive Addresses By Mr. McKay and Others.

The meeting of the N. W. T. Dairymen's association held recently at Olds, Alberta, was a great success. The room was filled, many having come from Bowden and other surrounding places. The speeches, discussion and questioning lasted fully five hours, and at the close of the proceedings the genuine expressions of pleasure and satisfaction were very gratifying to the members of the association's deputation. F. N. Willing was elected to preside. E. N. Hopkins, the president, opened the meeting by giving an account of the association and its work, dwelling on the importance of union and co-operation in the dairy industry, and the necessity for farmers to think for themselves. Mr. Anderson reported the result of the Bowden creamery which, he said, had produced 17,340 lbs. that had netted 2⅞ cents, netting to the patrons 17½ cents. This is a private creamery. The butter was sold in the Kootenay. Angus McKay, experimental farm, Indian Head, gave a very instructive and valuable address, counselling the farmers to begin at the beginning by cultivating their soil in the right way at the right time, and of growing the right kind of fodder. He laid stress upon having properly ventilated stables, if they would prevent tuberculosis; and, exhibiting specimens of noxious weeds, he explained the best ways of eradicating them. C. Marker, dairy department, Ottawa, counselled the individual testing of the cow's milk, in which work the creameries would help, and then the farmers could get rid of those cows that were not paying for their keep. Mr. Deane of the Rosebud creamery, Olds, also a private creamery, said they had made 10,000 pounds of butter, which had fetched 18 cents, netting 12c for the patrons. In both these creameries the patrons do their own hauling, the distance not being great, the longest haul being eight miles. W. Watson, Moose Jaw, thought that what was wanted was a cheaper production of butter and a better price for it sale. He thought the government could do more than they had done in this respect. Wm. Trant, Regina, replied that the government had already anticipated that advice, and were reducing the cost by returning to each individual creamery all above actual cost that it received from them, and had abandoned the at present comparatively low priced British market for the higher priced markets of the Kootenay, the Yukon and Japan. Questioning and discussion followed, and the meeting closed with votes of thanks to the managers of the local creameries, and cheers for the deputation. The delegates were also driven to the creamery, and to some of the surrounding farms.

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY.

Gold Found on the Peace and Liard Rivers.

A letter dated February 7th has been received by Fr. McInnes, of Edmonton, from Albert Tait, Hudson Bay company's officer at Dunvegan, Peace River, giving the latest and most authoritative account of the Calgary-Edmonton-Yukon route. Jack Graham, Harry Gilmore and Gilbert Vadge started last June from Peace River to St. John, thence to Nelson river, which they forded easily with horses, through good country, no obstacles, easy to travel, and abounding in feed. They found plenty of moose, beaver and other animals, and lots of fish. Prospected the Nelson and found five dollars per day easily. Crossed the West Nelson and found good feed and prospects, a fine country needing only opening up. They travelled down the Nelson easily by canoe and found plenty of fish. Crossed the Liard river easily, prospected the banks, and found fifteen to twenty dollars per day, all fine gold. Returned November 10, hunting and trapping on the road. Lost only one animal. They will return immediately with the Layer party. When they left the Peace they had not heard of the Yukon rage. The story of their experiences is absolutely authentic, and vouched for by Mr. Tait, an unprejudiced person, in a responsible position.

FROM TESLIN TO DAWSON.

Report to British Columbia Government on This Route.

In a very long report to the British Columbia government by L. B. Hamblin, who was sent to examine the waters from Lake Teslin to Dawson. Hamblin after telling that the Hootalinqua river was navigable, says that gold was found on many of the streams emptying into the river. On the Lewes river, 118 miles below the confluence with the Hootalinqua there are signs of coal and prospectors are at work looking for a seam. At the mouth of the Stewart river there is some agricultural land. There are seven thousand people in Dawson and a large number are frozen in on the river. Famine is likely to occur before spring. In closing Hamblin urges the opening of the route from Wrangel to Teslin Lake, from which point steamers can be run to Dawson.

The Fire Fiend in Toronto.

A big fire occurred in Toronto a few days ago which resulted in about $150,000 damage to the establishments of the Robert Carrie storage warehouse, the Dominion Wire Manufacturing Company and the Topesa Chemical Company. The fire was in a bad situation and hard to get at. The smoke poured out in dense volumes and made the work of the firemen very difficult. One fireman was overcome and fell from the ladder. The walls at one time threatened to fall in and the men were withdrawn. The Salada tea company's premises next door were affected, the stock being damaged to the extent of $40,000, covered by insurance.

Job work neatly executed at this office.

A SERIOUS EXPERIENCE.

PASSED THROUGH BY ONE OF BROCKVILLE'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

His Legs Gave out When he Sat Down, He Had no Control over them—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Activity.

From the Brockville Recorder.

There are few men in Brockville or vicinity better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one held in greater esteem by his friends, than Mr. L. deCarle, sr. Mr. deCarle came from England to Canada forty-four years ago, locating in the county of Glengarry. Eight years later he removed to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established the large marble business still carried on by his sons here, and is himself one of the most expert stonecutters in the Dominion of Canada. He is also well known as an artist in other lines, and as a draughtsman has few equals and no superiors. Ample evidence of this is afforded in the fact that when the construction of the Canadian Pacific railroad was begun Sir Sanford Fleming, chief engineer of that great trans-continental road, requested him to join his staff. Mr. deCarle accepted the position at Sir Sanford's request, and remained with the company for nine years during which time he drew nearly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commended as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's service Mr de Carle has lived a retired life, enjoying a well earned competence at his cosy home in the west end of the town. Mr. de Carle is possessed of a rugged constitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fall of 1896. Then he was stricken with an affection of the limbs which much alarmed him. Speaking with a RECORDER representative the other day, the conversation happened to turn upon this event, and circumstances connected therewith can best be told in his own words. "Last fall" said he, "my legs became in such a condition that when I sat down I had no power over them. I could not move them one way or the other, and was naturally much alarmed. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I had read of their curing cases similar to mine and so I decided to give them a trial. I purchased a supply of the pills and commenced taking them according to directions. I had only taken them a short time when I found that I was regaining the use of my legs and could raise one up and cross the other without much difficulty. I also remarked to my wife that the pills were doing me much good and she was both surprised and delighted when I showed her with what ease I could move my limbs. I continued taking the pills for about a month and by that time I had as full control of my legs as I ever had—in fact was completely cured. I have never had a symptom of the trouble since, and am now as well as ever I was. I attribute my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact it must have been the pills, for I took nothing else in the way of medicine, and I cannot too strongly recommend them to anyone afflicted as I was."

UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

Peculiar Incidents Respecting Our Neighbors Across the Border.

A peculiar reason for divorce was given at Chicago recently in the suit brought by Mrs. Catherine O'Reilly, wife of Eugene O'Reilly, a retired merchant worth upward of half a million. Mrs. O'Reilly alleges that for twelve years her husband has not spoken a word to her, although under the same roof. This, she alleges is tantamount to desertion. In addition she charges cruelty. Mr. O'Reilly has filed a cross bill alleging cruelty and voluntary desertion. Both are seventy years old and have been married thirty-five years.

A stage robber in San Quentin prison in California serving a 30 year sentence, has just broken a silence which has lasted for seven years. He is Big Foot Bill Rogers. In 1891 he had trouble with Officer of the Yard McLean, and declared he would never speak again while McLean was in charge, and that he would not work any more. All kinds of punishment were tried, but Rodgers defied everything, and finally was left as incorrigible. He refused to utter a word until a day or two ago, when someone mentioned in his hearing that McLean had resigned. Then he broke silence and has been talking ever since. When Rogers held up the stage he found the treasure box empty and all he got was some tobacco from the stage driver.

An operation that was remarkable for the coniuct of the patient was performed recently at the Ohio Medical University at Columbus. The patient was Henry Beno, an extraordinary individual, who makes a business of going about the country swallowing poisons, having needles run into his body and doing other things which would endanger the life of an ordinary man. The operation consisted of removing, without the aid of anesthetics, a number of awl points which had broken off in the skull of the man in some of his experiments. Beno did not want anesthetics used, as he says he is entirely without feeling. Beno's head was shaved and the skull was trephined. The man bled profusely, but showed no signs of pain. The doctor found a bad case of necrosis, and the rotten bone had to be chiseled out. While the surgeon was pounding away at his skull Beno was talking and joking. Three awl points were removed. The doctor expressed the opinion that Beno has some feeling, but much less than the ordinary man.

Twelve New Stations.

The Canadian Pacific Engineer's office is now busily engaged on the plans for twelve new stations, which it is the intention of the company to erect in the west this year. The one at Carberry will be the largest of the twelve, and will be similar to the one at Morden, 20x65 feet, frame, of neat design on a stone foundation. The waiting rooms will be commodious and the residence of the agent will be in the second story. The building will be heated by hot water. Smaller stations will be built at Sintaluta, Altona, Winkler, La Riviere, Rathwell, Elva, Pipestone, Reston, Pierson, Maple Creek, Dinorwick. Work will be started on the Carberry depot by May 1st.

Use Vapors of Quickcure for Throat Troubles.

PORT MULGRAVE, June 5, 1897.
C. C. RICHARDS & Co.,
DEAR SIRS,—MINARD'S LINIMENT, is my remedy for colds, etc. It is the best liniment I have ever used.
MRS. JOSIAH HART.

Pursuit of Fortune.

The flotation of the joint stock company which recently took over the business in London, England, of Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, the well known provision, tea and coffee merchant, fruit preserver. Orders made to the amount of over $125,000,000 for the $12,500,000 asked of which sum Lipton, for himself directors and friends, retains $6,250,000. The flotation is pronounced to be the most sensational ever launched. There was an extraordinary rush of people who knew nothing about the affairs of the company but the "tip" was generally circulated it was a good "gamble" and the craze extended to the west end, where ladies of title, officers and public men were among the people who besieged Sir Thomas Lipton, imploring him to take their money. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed at the Bank of Scotland, where the lists were opened. The police had to regulate the crowds,

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

"You've voted here once to-day," said the election officer. Nonsense," replied the repeater, unabashed: "you see, I'm twins."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Out Sleighriding—Why, Jennie, your cheeks are blue with cold," said Reginald. "No, I'm blushing," said Jennie; "that's my blue blood."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

"Do you think it is like me?" she asked, as she showed him her latest photograph. "Like you?" he repeated. "I can almost hear it."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The man who monopolizes the attentions of the prettiest girl at a party is both envied and hated by all the other men present.

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THE LEARNED MEN.

MOLLAHS OF THE INDIAN FRONTIER AND THEIR INFLUENCE.

Expounders of the Mohammedan Law. Given Credit For Supernatural Powers. Zealots of the Dignity of Their Positions. How a Village Got a Sacred Shrine.

[illegible] I accompanied [illegible] party which set out from Peshawur [illegible] the entry north of the [illegible] cities as would [illegible] in the event of the pass being [illegible] by a powerful enemy. During that [illegible] of studying [illegible] of the mollahs [illegible] who use their influence [illegible] followers to [illegible] against the encroachments [illegible] of the Indemnity [illegible] a venerable, [illegible] followed by a [illegible] to show every [illegible] Sadler. In his [illegible] figure carries a [illegible] a large volume of the [illegible] to understand. When the [illegible] place, the leading [illegible] stand round [illegible] and the general public [illegible] a little distance to hear the [illegible] that fall from the holy [illegible] year at the worldwide [illegible] not always of the most [illegible] which he sometimes [illegible] to tell. Such a man is a [illegible] of a class that exercises an [illegible] the inhabitants of the Afghan [illegible] and wide that to Europeans [illegible] belief.

Sahibs are collectively known as [illegible] or learned. They are the [illegible] lawyers, judges, as well as [illegible] of them being men of [illegible] and scholarship, and as they [illegible] devoted to their order [illegible] said that their influence is always [illegible] They are great peacemakers [illegible] who are fighting is the breath [illegible] nostrils. I once saw one of [illegible] rush between two bodies [illegible] who were drawn up to [illegible] other, and, by passionate [illegible] to remember their common [illegible] their common country. [illegible] desperate men forget their [illegible] and go away as quietly as frightened [illegible]

[illegible] of Mollah is conferred on [illegible] as have undergone a specific study in the intricate Mohammedan law and successfully passed an [illegible] The principal part [illegible] consists of the most saintly [illegible] present investing the novice [illegible] flowing gown of white cotton [illegible] peculiarly shaped turban [illegible] beard and live like the [illegible] particulars, though some of [illegible] the most ridiculous austerities [illegible] the simplest amusements [illegible] condemning all music, except [illegible] drum and trumpet, as being [illegible] to earth from the merry [illegible] including kite flying as the horns of [illegible] source of revenue with the [illegible] the collection of charms [illegible] It is no uncommon [illegible] an ignorant Afridi or Mohmund [illegible] a Mollah and vigorously [illegible] or performing a subtle [illegible] to be mine to the affected [illegible] Mollahs who is not [illegible] gray hairs.

[illegible] most sensitive point is the [illegible] office. When that is outraged [illegible] is to rouse in the land. He [illegible] to a council. They [illegible] rules of public worship, declaring [illegible] as a sin and an infliction [illegible] and his people with their [illegible] and practically excommunicate [illegible] If this does not bring the [illegible] to their senses, the Mollahs don [illegible] dates, and, carrying the green [illegible] the people, go up and down [illegible] the land proclaiming the Mollah's [illegible] and calling on the [illegible] avenge the honor of the apostle [illegible] To those who flock to their [illegible] promise eternal bliss; to those [illegible] appeals, everlasting torture. [illegible] Mollah's sneer is not raised in [illegible] he has a frantic army follower [illegible] willing to go anywhere [illegible] to leader pleases.

[illegible] this, the pleasure of his [illegible] a sacred shrine at which [illegible] marked. There is not a village [illegible] the whole Pathan country [illegible] not its holy spot to which [illegible] and the blind resort for [illegible] and the blind resort for [illegible] connection a curious story [illegible] of the sacredness of Boorvalai [illegible] given a source of grief to the [illegible] of the village that no holy [illegible] ever been good enough to die [illegible] The consequent absence of [illegible] working shrine had disgraced [illegible] the fame of their neighbors, who [illegible] as a set of wretches so [illegible] that no saint would send his [illegible] their midst. The men of the [illegible] permitted to put an end to this [illegible] sight but in a characteristic [illegible] method. There was living in a [illegible] a Mollah with the highest [illegible] for holiness. A deputation [illegible] of the village waited on this [illegible] and implored him to shed the light [illegible] on them for a few days. [illegible] was so fortunate at this [illegible] the party that he gladly consented [illegible] entertained on his arrival to [illegible] Which the daughter [illegible] and next and solemnly in- [illegible] of the said condition of [illegible] enough to help them ever [illegible] any more admiring that [illegible] unfortunate a [illegible] their visitor. As [illegible] to paradise, [illegible] the earth would be [illegible] any more to complain [illegible]

Sacrifice Among European Sovereigns to the Czar

[illegible] Paul, whose reign was [illegible] one of the most brilliant [illegible] of the greatest [illegible] He not only established [illegible] as a principle [illegible] also ordained his posterity [illegible] of maintaining [illegible] It is declared that no other [illegible] in Europe is so well pro- [illegible] I not make a vast amount [illegible] under the name of the [illegible] for the sole benefit of [illegible] and grand duchesses not [illegible] of succession, while the [illegible] their apparent, together [illegible] families, were to be [illegible] of the funds of the state. [illegible] of the Russian Imperial [illegible] the enormous total [illegible] estates of Russia of 21,- [illegible] an extent of land larger by [illegible] than the whole of Scotland. This total includes 15,000,000 acres of wood and forest, producing yearly more than 5,000,000 rubles. The total annual revenue of the imperial appanages now reaches 20,000,000 rubles, or more than £2,000,000, and, with no fewer than 46 members of the imperial family to support, the expenditure at present amounts to a yearly average of over 5,000,000 rubles. In 1891 it was over 6,000,000 rubles.

The appanages are quite separate and distinct from extensive private property, and from the crown or state domains, administered by the minister of agriculture, and they do not contribute toward the annual expenditure of the imperial court, amounting, as far as can be ascertained, to about £1,000,000, nor toward providing dowries for imperial grand duchesses. Before the emancipation of the serfs the appanages possessed over 800,000 peasants, who paid annually in land and poll taxes for the benefit of the imperial family nearly 3,000,000 rubles and during 65 years, up to their liberation, altogether 119,000,000 rubles, or £12,500,000. The department of imperial appanages has since become the largest landed proprietor, the largest agriculturist and the largest wine producer in the empire. Its immense enterprises in timber, sugar, cotton and other products are rapidly developing on a proportionately large scale. During a century of existence it has furnished the collateral branches of the imperial house with nitre, [illegible] 220,000,000 rubles, and as the imperial progeny continues to increase a large reserve fund is employed in preparing to meet their ever growing demands.—London Times.

Muskets.

While the introduction of portable firearms into Europe is of comparatively recent date, their use was frequent among the Mohammedans of eastern Asia at a very early period. La Brocquiere, who made a journey to Jerusalem in the middle of the fifteenth century, and who traveled extensively in the east, mentions the firing of small arquebuses at the great festivals in Damascus.

The first use of muskets in Europe was at the siege of Rhegio in 1591 by the Spanish soldiers. These arms were so extremely heavy that they could not be used without a rest. They were provided with matchlocks, and were effective at a considerable distance. While on the march the soldiers themselves carried only the ammunition and the rests, and boys, bearing the muskets, followed after, like caddies on a golf course.

Loading these cumbersome arms was a slow operation. They were clumsy and awkward to handle, the ball and powder were carried separately, and the preparation and adjustment of the match took a long time.

Before long, however, improvements began to be made. The guns became lighter in construction, and the soldiers carried their ammunition in broad shoulder belts called bandeliers, to which were suspended a number of little leather covered wooden cases, each of which held a charge of power. A pouch, in which the bullets were carried loose, and a priming horn hung at the side of the soldier.

As late as the time of Charles I muskets with rests were still in use, and it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that fire-locks were successfully employed.—Harper's Round Table.

The Big Brother.

Children early learn to adopt the manners and the speech of the elder brother; the small boy is educated by the one who is at college or in business much more than by his governess or his tutor. Said a wise observer once: "If only you can get your eldest son well started, if he is manly, truthful and of high principles, the others in the family follow right on in the same direction. The judicious father will take great pains with his oldest boy."

In a neighborhood or a school the large boys influence social opinion and set the fashion for the rest. Always there is some larger boy whom the little lad greatly admires, who is his model, whose smile or whose frown makes or unmakes his happiness. The big brother does not know it, but he is in this changeful world the one personage whose scepter never totters, whose popularity never wanes and who never goes out of fashion.

To his sisters he has the opportunity of showing chivalry, kindness and the deference of the stronger to the weaker. To the baby of the household he is little short of a king. The big brother, bless his heart, when he is a nice, obliging, affectionate and generous fellow, is as important a member of society as any one who can be mentioned.

If, as sometimes happens, he is either a bully or a coward, then he is more contemptible than he would be if he had been born in a less fortunate order in the family, for he has, so to speak, broken faith with all that was expected of him.—Harper's Bazar.

What Is a Gentleman?

The old story about the French marquis who opined that the Almighty would think twice before damning a gentleman of quality, doubtless finds an echo in all genuinely "armigerous" bosoms, but there is another tale in Evelyn's diary which puts what I believe to be the English position as pointedly as the other does that of the ancient regime. "March 10, 1662.—We told a friend of mine who accompanied him to the gallows and gave him some advice that he did not value dying of a rush and hoped and believed God would deal with him like a gentleman"—i. e., with courtesy and consideration. Everybody would admit that breeding has not a little to do with gentle instincts, but three generations may be trusted to do as much as 30.—Cornhill Magazine.

Had Daniel Webster Down Fine.

Some years ago an eastern farmer, in trying to recall Webster's dying words, "I still live," gave an amusing rendering of the spirit if not the exact letter of the phrase. A gentleman had remarked to him, "Life is very uncertain."

"Ah, yes," replied the farmer, "that's true, every word of it; and, by the way, captain, that makes me think of what one of your big Massachusetts men said when he died a spell ago."

"Who was it?" inquired the captain.

"Well, I don't just call his name now, but at any rate he was a big politician and lived near Boston somewhere. My newspaper said that when he died the Boston folks put his image in their windows and had a funeral for a whole day."

"Perhaps it was Webster," suggested the captain.

"Yes, that's his name! Webster, General Webster. Strange I could not think on it afore, but he got off a good thing just before he died. He riz up in bed and says he, 'I ain't dead yet!'"—Green Bag.

Woman's Portion.

"In marriage," said the old bachelor, as he mentally figured on the cost of a wedding present, "a woman gets everything."

"Yes," admitted the old maid. "She even gets the worst of it."—Chicago Post.

A MAIDEN'S PRAYER.

She prays for me, her sweet voice hushed and faint,
A yearning look within her eyes so meek,
A touch of color on her soft, fair cheek,
Her lips a-tremble, hands crossed like a saint
That artists in a God sent vision paint,
Around her head the glory of her hair
On which the sunlight falls in touches rare.
A maiden pure, without an earthly taint,
She prays for me!

I fear to gaze, she seems so far above
The wretched earth on which I toss and groan.
I fear to speak lest I should wake alone
And find her gone, with all I prize and love,
And yet the name she murmurs is mine own.
She prays for me!

—Boston Gazette.

IN NO MOOD FOR READING.

Pessimistic View of Several Familiar and Pleasing Occupations.

Mr. Bigbins was looking out into space in silence when his wife found him.

"Haven't you anything to read?" she inquired.

"Nothing whatever," he replied with a great deal more solemnity than the occasion demanded.

It was plain that he was in a deeply pessimistic mood, from which it was desirable to win him, if possible.

"Here is a newspaper," she ventured.

"I've tried newspapers," he returned. "I don't want any. I haven't found one of them that doesn't say something with which I don't agree. I'm tired of having my opinions affronted two or three times in every column."

"Perhaps you'd like a novel. I bought a new one, and it's very interesting."

"I don't want any novels either. Every one of them is tinged with false ideas of life. They re libels on human nature. The modern novel is nothing more than an irresponsible caricature!"

And he glared at his wife as if it were her fault.

"Perhaps you'd like me to bring you a history from the library?"

"History!" he repeated contemptuously. "What are the data with which historians work? The mere flatteries of subsidized sycophants of power! How do we know that two-thirds of the history we read isn't merely a reflex of the political prejudices of defunct chroniclers? I have no doubt that many of the men who wrote about the prominent characters of the past were ready to hold office if they got the chance.

"A large number of them did receive incomes from the government. And you know as well as I do that a man who is looking for office is seldom qualified to sit back in the jury box of literature and take a calm, impartial view of current events."

"Well," his wife rejoined, somewhat exasperated, "here's a book that I can commend to you. It isn't very interesting, but it tells indisputable facts in a cold blooded way that ought to satisfy even your suspicious nature. I don't like to see you with your mind in utter idleness, and if I were in your place I'd sit down and read the city directory."

He took the volume and languidly turned over some of the leaves.

"No," he said, handing it back. "It's like all the rest. There's a man who used to be a bunco steerer who is referred to in this book as Mr. Green. A colored man of my acquaintance is put down as Mr. White.

"The most inveterate bicycle rider in the city is described as 'Walker,' and a citizen alluded to as 'Black' is, to my personal knowledge, an albino. It's no use, Maria. I can't rely on anything I see in print."

And he heaved another sigh and proceeded to look once more into vacancy.—Washington Star.

The Englishman's Tongue.

The English language is not regarded with affection by the people of the European continent who are under the necessity of learning it. Its diverse origin has laden it with an immense number of inconsistencies, contradictions and duplications and, above all, with an irregular and inexplicable system of spelling. The Germans are accustomed to speak of the English language as "a monster having two mouths, with one of which it speaks German and with the other Latin."

The Slavonic people of central Europe, who have always had occasion to master many languages and who for that reason are good linguists, have a story to account for the inconsistencies of English which is still more uncomplimentary to our mother tongue.

This story, which we find in "The Outgoing Turk," by H. C. Thomson, tells that when the Lord made the different nations he gave men no tongues at all, and when they came and dumbly begged for them he compassionately took a piece of meat and cut it into slices, giving each one a slice to serve as a tongue.

This served well enough, but when the meat was all given away the Englishman, who had either lazily or contemptuously failed to come sooner, arrived and demanded his piece. There was none left for him, and so the lord called back the men of the other nations, and, slicing from each one of their tongues a little bit, he put them all together to make a tongue for the Englishman, and this is why the English continue to speak in such a jumble to the present day.

This story, which the author of the book named heard in Croatia, is so close a representation in allegory of the actual fact of the origin of the English language that it has a mine up air. It is nevertheless picturesque and interesting.

Studying the Thames.

In the opening chapter of "Great Expectations" there is an exciting scene among the marshes of the chase and recapture of Magwitch, which has its parallel at the close in a similar episode on the river, where Pip helps the convict to escape. As an instance of Dickens' desire for accuracy, it is recorded that he hired a steamer for the day in order to have a preliminary survey of the Thames, to make sure of the actual course of a boat in such circumstances as described in the fifteenth chapter of the third volume, and to discover what possible incidents might arise. Several friends, as well as members of his family, accompanied him on this unique excursion, and although he seemed to think of nothing but their enjoyment, his keen observation was ever on the alert, nothing escaping his notice on either side of the river.—"The Novels of Dickens," F. G. Kitton.

Terrorized.

The Circus Rider—Say, what's the matter with the lion tamer? He's been hanging around for two hours.

The Contortionist—He's afraid to go home. He's heard his wife was at the show this afternoon and saw him beat her favorite horse.—New York Press.

A Slight Drawback.

Cheerless—The world has a place for everybody.

Mawber—Yes; the only trouble is there's generally somebody else in it.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FEW BRIEF PARAGRAPHS FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

The Flotsam and Jetsam of the World Around us Portrayed in Condensed Items, Which Treat of Men and Things in a General Way.

The New England cotton strike is still unsettled.

Russia will expend 90,000,000 roubles on her navy.

Three highway robberies are reported from Skaguay.

Krupp has ordered five million pounds of Canadian nickel.

Work on the Selkine-Teslin road is impeded by spring freshets.

An early opening of navigation is expected on the great lakes.

Russia, it is said, will check Japanese aggression in China at any cost.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier confirms the report that troops will be sent to Yukon.

The Alaska boundary has been settled between Great Britain and the U. S.

An English syndicate is negotiating to purchase the Maine Sardine canneries.

It is reported that gold paying $10 to $20 per day has been struck on the Felly river.

United States Naval and army authorities are actively preparing for war with Spain.

The Dominion government will make important changes in the weights and measures.

The Yukon railway bill passed the commons by a government majority of thirty nine.

Spain has a fleet of privateers at Barcelona and Valencia ready to attack U. S. commerce.

An alliance between Great Britain, Japan and the United States is rumored at Washington.

The London Times intimates that Great Britain may be forced to defend her rights in China.

Sampson O'Connell, of Kingston, has been sent to jail for three months for abusing a horse and finally cutting its throat with a jack-knife.

The St. James Gazette of London, Eng. says, it understands that Lord George Hamilton, now secretary of state for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor-general of Canada.

Dumas and His Money.

Dumas the elder was not in the habit of counting his money, but did once, leaving it on the mantel while he left the room for a few minutes. When he returned and was giving some instructions to a servant, he mechanically counted the pieces over again and found a louis missing. "Well," he said, with a sigh, "considering that I never counted my money before, I can't say it pays."

"Sir," said the master of Balliol in his parting address to a distinguished alumnus, "your fellow students think highly of you, the tutors and professors think highly of you. I think highly of you, but no one thinks more highly of you than you do yourself."

Compromised.

Carrie—He said he would go to the end of the earth for me.

Maud—What did you say?

Carrie—I proposed that he compromise and simply go home.—Philadelphia North American.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regulations for the Prevention of Contagious Diseases.

The following regulations of the Provincial Board of Health for the prevention and mitigation of infectious and contagious diseases, made under the provisions of Section 13 of the Public Health act, as amended, have been approved by an order-in-council No. 5925 G, dated the 15th January, 1898:—

1. Notification of every case of any one of the diseases known as small-pox, diphtheria and scarlet fever, shall be immediately given to the Health Officer of a municipality by the attending physician, parent, guardian or other occupant of the house or building in which the case occurs. The responsibility for this notification shall be equal upon all these persons.

2. The Health Officer shall at once, after receiving such notification, have the patient, as thoroughly as possible, isolated from all other occupants of the house or building, or removed to a hospital for such cases.

3. The Health Officer shall give notice to the public of the danger of infection from such disease in the house or building, by placing placards, with the name of the disease upon such, in large and distinct printed letters, on the outer walls of the house, close to the front, rear and other entrances.

4. The Health Officer shall rigidly quarantine on the premises upon which the infected house is situate, all the other occupants of the house or building, not ill of the disease until after:

a. The removal or thorough isolation of the patient;

b. Until after disinfection to the satisfaction of the Health Officer, of those not ill of the disease, their persons, clothing, and that part of the house occupied by them. After all such precautions have been taken, such persons shall not engage in their usual avocations, or in any other way mix or come in contact with other individuals, until the health officer shall have given a certificate that, in his opinion, they may do so without danger of spreading the disease.

5. In case the disease be scarlet fever, the certificate releasing from quarantine, shall not be given by the Health Officer, to persons exposed, and who have not had the disease, until after the usual period of incubation has elapsed, since last exposure, viz., a period of at least four days, or longer, at the discretion of the Health Officer.

In case the disease be diphtheria, the quarantine period shall be at least four days, or until a bacteriological examination of the secretions of the pharnyx, or naso-pharnyx has been made, and found free from the bacillus. Such examination to be at the discretion of the Health Officer.

In case of small-pox, parties who have never had the disease, and who have not well marked vaccinal scars, must not be released until after a period of eighteen days after last exposure. All who have been exposed must be vaccinated, or revaccinated at once, and those who have had small-pox, or who have on their persons well marked typical vaccination scars, may be released after thorough disinfection of persons and clothing without further detention.

6. No Health Officer shall release any persons from quarantine who have been exposed to any of these diseases, until he is satisfied as to the perfection of the isolation, disinfection, vaccination, and immunity from the disease, and that such persons may mingle with the public without danger of imparting the disease to which they have been exposed.

7. During the existence of the infection from any of the above diseases in any house or building, if it is found by the Health officer that his instructions for the isolation of the patient are not being strictly adhered to, then he shall at once withdraw any permission he may have given, allowing parties occupying other parts of the same building to mingle with the public.

8. In any case of suspected infectious diseases, the health officer shall have the right to take whatever steps he may deem necessary to arrive at a correct diagnosis but in no way interfere with the treatment of the case.

9. The minimum period during which a case of scarlet fever shall be deemed infectious, shall not be less than forty-two days from the inception of the disease. In diphtheria the period shall be twenty-one days. In small-pox the period shall be five days after all crusts shall have fallen from the skin.

10. During the period of quarantine of any of these diseases, no person or persons whomsoever, other than the attendants, physicians, health officers and clergymen, shall have ingress to the isolated rooms or premises, and these shall only enter upon taking reasonable precautions to avoid being the cause of the spread of the disease.

11. No person from any house or building where these diseases exist, shall expose himself or herself in any railway car, street car, cab, or public conveyance without he or she has a certificate from the Health Officer that there is no danger of infection to others from such an exposure.

12. No person shall let or hire any house or room in a house, or other building where any of these diseases has been, until the same has been thoroughly disinfected, and a certificate to that effect received from the health officer. This provision shall also apply to all hotels and lodging houses.

13. There shall be no public funeral of any person who has died from any of these diseases, and the coffin containing the body of any person dead from the same shall not be taken in any church or public building.

14. The body of a person having died of any of these diseases shall not be deposited in any public morgue, unless enclosed in a hermetically sealed coffin.

15. No person, either by himself or agent shall shall sell or expose for sale, milk from cows kept upon premises where any of these diseases exist, nor milk which has been handled by, or has been in contact with persons who have, or have been exposed to, any of such diseases.

16. In all cases of these diseases, the means of disinfection shall be,—

(a) Burn everything of little value.

(b) Boil in water for one hour everything that can be boiled.

(c) Wash the floors, woodwork, walls, ceilings, and all furniture that can be washed, with a corrosive sublimate solution of the strength of 1-2000, or carbolic acid 1-50.

(d) All furniture or other things that would be injured by any of the above means, must be exposed for six hours in a room made as air tight as possible, by closing up seams and openings, to the fumes of burning sulphur, using not less than two pounds of sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space, or the action of Formaldehyde gas, produced by evaporating not less than one quart of pure methelated spirits to 1000 cubic feet of space, in a special apparatus for that purpose.

17. The persons of patients recovered from any of these diseases, must be sponged all over once upon each of three successive days, with a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-2000.

18. The bodies of all persons having died of any of these diseases, shall be wrapped in a sheet previously soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate, 1-500 and shall be confined as early as possible.

19. No public or private hospital for the care and treatment of any infectious disease shall be established, conducted, maintained or carried on within 150 yards of any building previously erected.

20. Whenever the Chairman of the Provincial Board of Health shall have satisfactory information, and is of the opinion that small-pox, diphtheria, or scarlet fever is epidemic or threatens to become epidemic in any city, town, village, or rural municipality in the province, he shall have authority as Executive Officer of the Board, to issue a Proclamation in the name of the Board declaring such disease epidemic, and to order and enforce such measures in the way of quarantine, isolation of the sick, vaccination, disinfection, and closure of schools public or private, religious and secular, as in his judgment may be necessary to stamp out the infection.

21. The expression "Health Officer" used in the foregoing regulations shall mean and apply to and include every or any Health officer appointed by and holding office under and by virtue of municipal authority.

HE BROUGHT IT FROM THE WORLD'S FAIR.

And kept it two years.

The great World's Fair, at Chicago, in 1893, while it gave pleasure to many, gave pain to not a few as an indirect result of their visit to the White City. People were lured along the miles of wonderful exhibits by the new marvels that met the gaze at every step, and did not realize their exhaustion until they dropped into a chair in some breezy corner by the lake, and "cooled off." That's what began the trouble, in many cases. Of one such case, Mrs. L. W. Stevens, Fort Fairfield, Me., writes:

"My husband took a severe cold and cough two years ago last October—time of the World's Fair, which we attended. This cough lasted over two years, was accompanied by spitting of blood, and nothing could be found to help him, although various remedies were tried. Several doctors were consulted, but their prescriptions afforded no relief. Finally, I saw an advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my paper and prevailed upon my husband to get a bottle and try it. The very first dose helped him and he was completely cured in a short time. We feel very grateful for what Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has done for us, and shall keep it constantly on hand in the house."—Mrs. L. W. Stevens, Fort Fairfield, Me.

Two years of doctoring for a cough, two years of "remedies" that gave no help, of prescriptions that profited only the men who wrote them, and then a trial of Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which helped from the very first dose and effected a complete cure in a short time. The difference between Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and all other cough medicines could not be better stated than in this comparison of results. It has cured the most stubborn and obstinate cases of chronic bronchitis and asthma. It is a specific for croup and whooping cough. It cures all coughs and colds and all affections of the throat and lungs promptly and effectively. Anyone who is sick is invited to write to the Doctor who is at the head of the staff of our newly organized Free Medical Advice department. The best medical advice, on all diseases, without reference to their curability by Dr. Ayer's medicines. Address, J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Northern Pacific R'y

TIME TABLE.

MAIN LINE.

Arr	Arr		Lv	Lv
1 00a	12 05p	Winnipeg	1 40	2 00p
7 54	11 50a	Morris	2 04p	8 50p
5 04a	10 30a	Emerson	3 25 p	8 15 p
4 35a	10 00a	Pembina	3 55 p	9 30 p
9 20a	7 50a	Grand Forks	7 55a	5 05a
1 15p	4 05a	Winnipeg Junc.	10 45 p	4 00p
	7 30a	Duluth	8 00a	
	8 50a	Minneapolis	6 40a	
	9 00a	St. Paul	6 45a	
	10 30a	Chicago	9 30a	

Direct connection at Morris with train No. 86 westbound, and train No. 84 eastbound.

MORRIS-BRANDON BRANCH.

Depart Mon, Wed and Fri.			Arrive Tue, Thur and Sat.
10 30 a. m.	....	Winnipeg	4 00 p. m.
12 15 p. m.	....	Morris	2 20 p. m.
1 18 p. m.	....	Roland	1 27 p. m.
1 59 p. m.	....	Rosebank	1 07 p. m.
2 50 p. m.	....	Miami	12 53 p. m.
2 55 p. m.	....	Altamont	1 21 p. m.
3 43 p. m.	....	Somerset	12 05 p. m.
5 40 p. m.	....	Greenway	11 10 a. m.
5 55 p. m.	....	Baldur	10 56 a. m.
6 19 p. m.	....	Belmont	10 35 a. m.
6 37 p. m.	....	Hilton	10 17 a. m.
7 00 p. m.	....	Wawanesa	9 55 a. m.
7 30 p. m.	....	Rounthwaite	9 44 a. m.
8 00 p. m.	....	Brandon	9 00 a. m.

Direct connection at Morris with train No. 86 westbound, and train 84 eastbound.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE BRANCH

Lv			Arr
4 45 pm	....	Winnipeg	12 40 pm
7 50 pm	....	Portage la Prairie	9 30 am

CHAS. S. FEE, G.P. & T.A., St Paul. H. SWINFORD, Gen. Agt., Winnipeg

Manitoba & Northwestern Railway

TIME TABLE.

Read down				Read up
Mixed	Mixed	Stations.	Mixed	Mixed
D		Winnipeg	A	21 15 p m
	9 54	Air Line Junction		11 06
	10 45	Bergen		0 15
	11 01	Rosser		10 55
	11 15	Meadows		10 24
	11 37	Marquette		10 11
	11 45	Foxboro		10 01
	12 00	Portage Junct		9 50
	12 06	High Bluff		9 31
9 5	2 0	Portage la Prairie	20 0	9 00 16 00
10 0	2 4	Macdonald	19 25	8 45 15 20
10 5	2 10	Westbourne	19 0	8 30 15 0
10 15	2 20	Woodside	18 50	8 10 14 50
10 25	2 30	Gladstone	18 30	7 50 14 30
10 30	2 35	Gladstone Jc		7 30
10 35		Ogilvie		7 00
10 45		Palma		6 50
10 55		Glenora		6 40
11 0		Elliot		6 30
11 10		Laurier		6 20
11 15		Maclaic		6 10
11 40		Ochre River		5 45
a 12 30		Dauphin		d 12 30
d 12 30				a 10 5
20 05		Valley River		10 25
20 25		Sifton		10 00
20 50		Fork River		9 35
21 35		Winnipegosis		8 45

Write about free homesteads in the Swan River district, just being opened up for settlement, contiguous to the famous Dauphin District.

D. B. HANNA, Superintendent.

SMALL RIVER BRANCH

Tuesdays			Wednesday
21 50	D	Binscarth A	9 40
22 20	A	Russell D	9 00

SASKATCHEWAN & WESTERN RY

Thursday			Friday
16 10	D	Binscarth A	15 00
16 40		Birtle	14 30
17 10	A	Russell D	14 00

W. R. BAKER, Gen. Manager. A. McDONALD, Asst. Gen. Pass. Ag't.

The Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.

Going North read down		Going South Read up
2nd Class	STATIONS.	2nd Class
Mixed No. 1 Mon Fri		Mixed No. 2 Tue, Sat.
7 50	Winnipeg	21 35
d11 00	Portage la Prairie	a20 00
11 30	Macdonald	19 25
11 50	Westbourne	19 00
12 20	Woodside	18 30
12 50	Gladstone	18 00
13 00	Gladstone Jc	17 30
13 50	Ogilvie	17 00
14 20	Palma	16 30
15 00	Glenora	15 45
15 40	Grenfell	15 20
16 10	Elliot	14 40
16 40	Laurier	14 00
17 10	Maclaic	13 40
17 40	Ochre River	13 15
a18 30	Dauphin	d12 30
d19 30		a10 5
20 05	Valley River	10 25
20 25	Sifton	10 00
20 50	Fork River	9 35
21 35	Winnipegosis	8 45

Write about free homesteads in the Swan River district, just being opened up for settlement, contiguous to the famous Dauphin District.

D. B. HANNA, Superintendent.

Qu'Appelle Observatory.

Reading of the thermometer for the week ending Tuesday, March 22, 1898.

		Maximum	Minimum
Wednesday,	March 16	21	—17
Thursday,	" 17	17	— 2
Friday,	" 18	24	— 6
Saturday,	" 19	20	— 0
Sunday,	" 20	15	— 1
Monday,	" 21	4	—25
Tuesday,	" 22	12	—17

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our columns are open to all for the discussion of public questions. Personalities will not be permitted. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by correspondents.

Dangers of the C. P. R. Track.

To the Editor of The Progress:

The winter of 1897-8 has seen a repetition of the disastrous slaughter of horses by the C. P. R. trains. During the latter part of this present winter trains have again run down and killed horses which have been running out on the prairie. A train which passed between Qu'Appelle and McLean on Thursday afternoon ran down three horses, two of which belonged to Mr. A. Whiting, of Vernon. This is the fourth occasion on which Mr. Whiting has suffered loss of stock on the track, the C. P. R. being now responsible for the death of four of his horses. The horses just killed were valuable property. Mr. Whiting tells me that he is now left with only one working team. Thus all will see that Mr. Whiting's loss comes at a most inopportune moment, and general sympathy will be felt by his numerous friends at this unfortunate occurrence. But the old adage tells us that "it is no use crying over spilt milk," and no doubt thinking people will ask if something cannot be done to prevent a similar mishap in the future. Are we not right in saying that the C. P. R. is, in a sense, responsible to the loss of those horses? If the company runs the line, as it does, almost in a race with the open prairie, it cannot be expected that the line will be as safe as if run on an embankment or through a cutting. A hedge or fence protects all the lines in England from the possibilities of such an accident as occurred last Thursday. And surely the C. P. R. might take a hint, if they would deign to do so, from their more ignorant (?) English brothers and fence in their tracks, or at any rate those parts which run level with the open country. At all events I feel that I have only done my duty in protesting against the dangers of the railroad in its at present unprotected condition, and in drawing attention to the loss which farmers in general, and Mr. Whiting in particular, are suffering, which would otherwise have passed unnoticed. H. S. H. GOODRIDGE.

Vernon, March 22.

A Letter From Mr. Bulyea.

SKAGWAY, Feb. 22, '98.

J. R. Brown, Esq.,

Dear Sir,—I go over the Pass tomorrow. Old-timers say that the storm for the past few days was the worst they ever saw, but I think it will be all right now. We expect to push right on. I would give a $5 bill for a letter from my people and a few papers. Have not heard a word since the morning we sailed from Vancouver. I had a telegram then that Mrs. B. was better and expected to leave the next Thursday. I would like to know if she had arrived safely. I cannot get newspapers, but you might cut any slips that you consider particularly interesting and mail in a letter to me, care of Major Perry, N. W. M. P., Vancouver. He will forward through the various police posts, and I will likely get them all right. Don't abuse the privilege too much but send only items particularly interesting.

I can only reiterate the advice I gave you and Hen ers in my last letter. Stay right where you are. People have no idea of what it is to have before them or attempting the trip here. I hope when good news warm in getting on its and coming here are selling out to disgust and turning back after selling their goods for a song. I have not seen anyone cry yet, for it is too cold to sit out on the ravishd and weep, but I imagine there are lots of sore hearts. Even if they get into the country everything will be ridiculously overpriced and thousands will be stand I. Cheechakos and hoochilegs abound. One Scotty Smith, a notorious outlaw who dare not show his face in any state in the Union, is said to be in town with fifty followers. These have been a few hold ups, but the theory is that these men will tire and get out the interior and make a strike for some theatre steamer or rushy laden boat. They have an epidemic here—spinal disease. Eight men died yesterday. When I walk after night I keep serenely in the middle of the road. Remember me to all the folks.

Yours,

G. H. V. BULYEA.

Vernon.

(From our own correspondent.)

Miss Evans, who arrived last Saturday from Wales, is the guest of Mrs. E. T. Johnson.

The farmers of this district are busy hauling the logs for the new church.

Miss Polly Evans left on Monday's train for Winnipeg to purchase the stock for her father, Mr. C. H. Evans, who has opened out a large fruit and confectionery store at Medicine Hat. Miss Evans will not stay off here on her return but will proceed right through to Medicine Hat.

Mr. John Evans, late of Woodlands farm, intends going to Medicine Hat to start ranching.

Mr. A. T. Whiting is building an addition to his house.

Mr. W. Spencer, of Spencerville, is the guest of Mr. W. J. Fitzsimon, sen., for a few days.

Mr. C. H. Evans is calling a sale of stock and implements on Monday 28th inst. as they intend living in Medicine Hat. Although all their neighbors and friends are sorry to lose them they all join in wishing them success in their new business.

Mr. A. J. Elve has bought a splendid thoroughbred Shorthorn bull from Jas. Lawrence & Sons, Clearwater, Man., and is expected to arrive in a few days. Mr. Elva is to be commended for importing such stock to this district.

The infant son of A. H. Miles is slowly recovering from a severe attack of bronchitis and pneumonia.

Mr. John Cooper, who has been suffering for a long time from an enlarged liver, is getting better.

The farmers are getting anxious for spring, as their feed is getting low, and are looking daily for the Spencerville crows to flower.

A reception party was held at Mr. A. W. Lamont's on Monday last, but on account of the storm quite a number of the expected guests did not turn up.

Mr. A. T. Whiting has again met with a loss. This time he has had two horses killed by a train which went through last Thursday. There is also another dead horse awaiting an owner. This makes three horses Mr. Whiting has lost in this manner inside of twelve months.

Now that the site of St. Thomas' church has been cleared and everything is satisfactory, the committee would like to see settlers finish bringing in the stone and sand before the spring opens.

Mr. J. Cooper, we are pleased to say is still improving in health, though slowly.

Don't forget Mr. C. H. Evans' sale on Monday next, 28th inst.

Vernon football club met on Thursday night.

Mr. Ernest Bird is visiting at Mr. C. H. Evans' for a few days.

We are pleased to say that Mr. H. S. H. Goodrich, who was reported lost, turned up safely on Saturday morning and feels none the worse for his tramp home.

Northwest Creameries.

Jas. W. Robertson, commissioner of agriculture and dairying, in a circular sent out to the different creameries in the Northwest Territories, says:

I invite the co-operation of the directors at the different creameries in the effort to keep the expenses as low as possible. Everything that can be saved on the manufacturing expense account is so much gained to the butter and cheese manufacturing associations.

The operation of these creameries has conferred much benefit incidentally on those who carry on butter-making in home dairies. The shipment of such a comparatively large quantity of butter out of the Territories has, I think, caused the price of dairy butter to be advanced from 25 to 100 per cent. I hope the patrons of the creameries will not grudge their neighbors, who are not so situated as to be able to avail themselves of the creameries, this benefit which has come to them.

The outlook for the season of 1898 is a promising one. The increasing demand for butter in British Columbia and the Klondike region will doubtless take all the butter from the creameries in the Northwest Territories. Arrangements have been made for packing it in packages of small size, from 28 pound boxes downwards.

A few shipments have been sent during the winter from Calgary to Japan. Very favorable reports have been received of these, and it is proposed to pack a considerable quantity of butter in one, two and five pound tins for that market and also for the Klondike region.

Two creameries only, namely that at Innisfail and that at Red Deer, are being kept in operation during the winter. It is proposed to open the other creameries as early in the season as a reasonable supply of milk or cream can be obtained.

I need not remind you that I counselled you in the spring of 1897 not to expect too great things from the creameries in the Northwest Territories during the first season of their management by the Department. There were many unusual obstacles to overcome. The buttermakers were nearly all new to the localities and to the conditions of the country. The cream gathering routes had to be laid out in a somewhat provisional way, and the cream collectors had to acquire experience in their work. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the results from the creameries in the Northwest Territories in 1897 will, I trust, be fairly satisfactory to you.

I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks to the directors of the various associations, and to the patrons for their kindly assistance, their patience and their cordial support of the endeavours of this Department to serve the interests in a thoroughly practical way. Knowing that the experience gained during the past year will enable all the officers and employees of the department to carry on their work even more efficiently than in the past, I invite you to do all you can to support the creameries during 1898.

I hope that, at the end of the three years I am doing what the government has undertaken to run these creameries, they will be on a semi-financial basis, will have given the farmers good value for the cream supplied, and will have done much to draw population to the Northwest Territories, to increase the prosperity of its inhabitants, and to make life and labor there more pleasant and profitable.

Mr and Mrs. Grigg, of Springbrook, returned last week from North Dakota, where they have been spending the winter.

—The report of the Maine court of inquiry is en route from Key West to Washington.

—The Yukon railway bill was introduced in the senate.

A PURE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Awarded
Highest Honors, World's Fair
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

The Helen B. Almy, from San Francisco to Alaska, was lost with all hands.

Two men were killed and several entombed by an explosion in a Pennsylvania mine.

Gray's Syrup of Red Spruce Gum

For Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore throat, etc.

KERRY, WATSON & CO., PROPRIETORS, MONTREAL.

AN AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Pure Bred Shorthorn, Holstein and Polled-Angus Cattle,

The property of the Dominion Government, will be held on Experimental Farm, Indian Head, on **Tuesday, April 5, 1898**, commencing at 1 p.m. sharp, when the following animals will be offered:

1 Shorthorn bull, red, 1 year and 3 mos. old
1 Holstein bull, black and white, 1 year and 2 mos. old
1 Holstein bull, black and white, 10 mos. old
1 " " white and black, 7 "
1 " " black and white, 1 "
1 " cow, " 10 years and 7 mos. old.
1 Holstein cow, black and white, 9 years and 5 mos. old.
1 Holstein cow, white and black, 6 years and 9 mos. old.
1 Holstein cow, black and white, 4 years old
1 " " " 3 "
1 " " " 3 "
1 " heifer " 2 years and 3 mos old.
1 Holstein heifer, black and white, 2 yr. old
1 " " " 1 yr. and 1 mo. old.
1 Holstein heifer, black and white, 1 yr. old.
1 Polled-Angus cow, black, 9 years and 7 mos. old.

Also, a number of white Wyandottes, white Leghorn and black Minorca cockerels. Terms cash.

R. C. ANDRUS, Auctioneer. ANGUS MACKAY, Superintendent.

The best seeds grown are Ferry's. The best seeds sown are Ferry's. The best seeds known are Ferry's. It pays to plant

FERRY'S Famous Seeds

Ask the dealer for them. Send for FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL and get all that's good and new—the latest and the best.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

GOOD FRAME HOUSE, 1½ Storey, size 20x11½, containing four rooms. For terms and further particulars apply to C. G. BUTLER-JONES, 22-19-14, Qu'Appelle Stn. 23 5p

BICYCLE FOR SALE.

Ladies or Gent's. A high grade machine. $25 cash. Apply to C. T. BAILEY. 23-6

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Qu'Appelle Creamery will be held in the Immigration building at 2 30 on Saturday afternoon, March 26.

22-3 C. F. MUSGROVE, Pres.

FOR SALE.

For sale or exchange for stock, 2 second-hand seed-drills, complete and in good repair, will be sold cheap. Apply to W. C. CAMERON, Manager Edgeley Farm, Edgeley P.O. 21tf

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received, addressed to the undersigned and marked "Tenders for School House," up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, March 26th, 1898, for the construction of a concrete school house in the Stark's Point School district. Specifications may be seen at the office of MacCaul & Harvey, Qu'Appelle Station. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JOS. C. STARR, Sec.-Treas.,
Qu'Appelle Station, March 16, 1898. 22-3

I've Got them. What?

Lemons, Oranges, Apples; Bananas to arrive in a few days. My stock of Confections and Groceries is complete. Did you say you were out of Potatoes? I have a few to sell.

M. E. AMBLER, Qu'Appelle Stn.

Ladies send three cents for circular and medicated silk sponge for medicinal purposes. Agents for Dr. Hooper female pills, safe, sure and reliable. $1 per box, sent on receipt of price.

MADAME DE FROSS, Toronto

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.
Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging and Kalsomining
ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED,
QU'APPELLE STATION and INDIAN HEAD.

New Goods
Arriving Daily.

If you want anything in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Clothing, Etc., call and see us. Prices right.

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,
QU'APPELLE STATION.

MEN'S ATTENTION.

We have in Stock a Large Assortment of W. Wilkinson & Co.'s Celebrated Felt

HATS

IN ALL THE LEADING COLORS — INSPECTION SOLICITED

C. T. BAILEY & CO.

MacCaul & Harvey

CRACKED **CORN** SACKED

$1.25 per 100 lbs.

Qu'Appelle Valley Hotel.

The only Licensed House at Fort Qu'Appelle.

A full line of the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Ales, etc., is kept at the bar for the convenience of the public and visitors.

Parties seeking Health or Recreation find the ‡ Qu'Appelle Lakes ‡ Just the locality to meet their requirements.

As well as a "Sportsman's Paradise."

ROBERT S. SMITH, Prop.
FORT QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

C. FETHERSTONHAUGH,

LIVERY STABLES

QU'APPELLE STATION and FORT QU'APPELLE

Daily Stage Between Fort Qu'Appelle and Qu'Appelle Station.

First Class Rigs and Horses. Careful Drivers.

Stage leaves Qu'Appelle Station at 8 a.m., and the Fort at 2 30.

FISH FOR LENT.

LAKE SUPERIOR WHITE-FISH, SMOKED AND SALT HERRING.

Fresh Killed Meat

OF ALL KINDS.

SMOKED BACON AND SAUSAGES, at

HARRY BRAY'S
BUTCHER SHOP.

Main st., Qu'Appelle. Highest Market prices paid for Hogs, Poultry, etc. GIVE ME A CALL.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor & Builder

Estimates given and all work promptly attended to.

THE SUNBEAM Farming Company

(Limited),

London, England, and Indian Head

Having resolved to wind up,

The Horses, Oxen & Implements

Will be sold

BY AUCTION

for cash, at an early date, unless otherwise disposed of. Time and place will be announced in good time.

ALBERT A. M. DALE, Liquidator
16tf Qu'Appelle Station.

T. COWAN,
Blacksmith and Carriage Maker

Horseshoeing and all repairing done on shortest notice. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

QU'APPELLE STATION, Assa.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

KLONDYKE

Write for pamphlets descriptive of the Yukon country, and sailing dates, rates, etc.

Sailings for

March and April

Alki	March	27
Islander	"	29
Australian	"	30
Thistle	"	31
Pakshan	April	1
Victorian	"	4
Danube	"	5
Queen	"	5
Ning Chow	"	9
*Cottage City	"	10

*Cottage City sails for Wrangle, Juneau and Sitka only.

All agents can ticket through, which will include meals and berths.

Apply to nearest C.P.R. agent, or to

ROBERT KERR,
Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

Ocean Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL LINES.

Cheapest and quickest route to the Old Country.

		From St. John.	
Lake Huron	Beaver Line,	March	9
Lake Superior,	Beaver Line,	"	16
Gallic,	Beaver Line,	"	23
		From New York.	
Germanic	White Star Line	March	2
Teutonic	White Star Line	"	9
Britannic	White Star Line	"	16
Majestic	White Star Line	"	23
Ethiopia	Anchor Line	"	12
Umbria	Cunard Line	"	5
Lucania	Cunard Line	"	12
Etruria	Cunard Line	"	19
		From Portland.	
Labrador	Dominion Line,	March	12
Vancouver	Dominion Line	"	9
Scotsman	Dominion Line	April	2
Numidian	Allan Line	March	2
Carthaginian	Allan Line	"	5
Mongolian	Allan Line	"	16
Parisian	Allan Line	"	26

Cabin $40, $45, $50, $60, $70, $80, upwards. Intermediate $30 to $35. Steerage $24.50 and upwards.

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Or to WILLIAM STITT,
General Agent, Winnipeg

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The North-West Lands of the Estate of the late W. R. THISTLE, comprising

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Qu'Appelle Station.

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